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MAP NOTICES.

BY

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Since our last notice the U. S. Geological Survey has published nine sheets. Three of these are in New York State, and, as is the case with all the work done in the State, they are upon a scale of 1:62,500, the relief being expressed by contours with an interval of 20'. These three sheets are in the northwest portion of the State and are designated as Medina, Albion and Oak Orchard; the last named being on the south shore of Lake Ontario, the others being respectively south and southwest of it.

One sheet, Apishapa, upon a scale of 1:125,000, and with a contour interval of 25', represents an area of nearly 1,000 square miles upon the plains of Colorado. The northeastern part of this area consists of typical plains with their undulating surface. The remaining portion, however, is a plateau region, in which the streams have cut heavy cañons, and whose surface is broken with buttes and mesas.

In Idaho is one sheet, Hailey, upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100'. This represents a portion of the Salmon River Mountains, including the most rugged and highest part of that system. Hyndman Peak, which stands within this area, is, so far as known, the highest peak in Idaho.

In Washington is one sheet, Seattle, upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50', which includes the city of that name, with the adjacent shores of Puget Sound, and the glacial hills and valleys upon its eastern shores.

In Oregon is one sheet, Portland, upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 25'. It includes the metropolis of Oregon, with the lower course of Willamette River, and a portion of the Columbia.

In California are two sheets, both upon a scale of 1:62,500. One in the northern part of the State includes Mount Shasta. Indeed, the summit and slopes of this great mountain occupy almost the entire sheet. An examination of this map impresses the reader with the newness of the mountain; indeed, since it was erected stream erosion has made but little impression upon it, and little of its substance has been wasted away. The cañons and

gorges upon its sides are of slight dimensions. The other sheet in California lies east of San Francisco Bay, and is known as Concord. It includes a portion of the coast ranges.

New map of California and Nevada, 1895, published by Whitaker & Ray Co., San Francisco, scale 12 miles to 1"; relief is expressed by crayon shading.

Of the map of Sweden, published by the general staff, upon a scale of 1:200,000, two sheets have been issued. Upon these the relief is expressed by a combination of hachures and contours.

That the Government survey of Mexico is progressing is evidenced by the fact that four additional sheets have appeared. These are on a scale of 1:100,000, and relief is expressed by contours with an interval of 50 metres.

A relief map of northern Sweden has appeared. It is published upon a scale of 1:500,000. Degrees of elevation are shown by a series of tints of yellows and browns.

Of the map of the Netherlands, upon a scale of 1:25,000, twenty-five additional sheets have appeared. Upon these, relief is expressed by hachures, and the character of the vegetation and of the crops on cultivated land are expressed by colors.

Among the Dutch maps should be mentioned also the topographical map of Bantam Residency, Java. This map is on a scale of 1:100,000, and is composed of nine sheets, published in 1897. Relief is expressed by hachures, and by colors the character of the vegetation, of the soil and of different kinds of crops are represented.

The Geological Survey of England and Wales has published four sheets of an index map. This is, in effect, a general geological map. It is on a scale of four miles to an inch.

Of the geological map of Würtemberg four additional sheets have been issued, upon a scale of 1:50,000.

The Geological Survey of Japan has published an agronomic map, upon a scale of 1:100,000, showing by colors the character of the soil and of the natural and cultivated products.

Among the geological folios recently issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, is one of an area in southern Colorado, about the City of Pueblo, known as the Pueblo Folio. The maps represent an area of about 1,000 square miles, lying north, south and west of the city.

Besides the maps representing topography, areal geology and economic geology, which are commonly comprised in these folios, there is one representing, by shading, the rock deformations within

the area, the folds and faults, but the feature that particularly distinguishes this folio is a map showing the distribution of artesian water under this area. It represents, by colors and depths of color, the areas in which (*a*) flowing wells can be obtained, (*b*) pumping wells, and (*c*) areas in which artesian water cannot be obtained. Moreover, it shows, by means of a species of contour lines, the probable depth at which, within the artesian areas, water will be obtained.

In an arid region like this, where an artesian well is as valuable as a gold mine, such maps have a direct economic value almost beyond calculation.